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N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

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Tar (A.) of the last War, 8vo. cloth	2	0
Trollope's Paris and London, 3 vols	4	8
Adam Bede by George Eliot, crown 8vo. cloth, by the same author	4	0
Silas Marner, 12mo. cloth	4	0
Agony Point, by the Rev. J. Pycroft	3	4
Ainsworth's Rookwood, crown 8vo. cloth	3	4
——Constable of the Tower	3	4
Armard's (G.) Border Rifles, 12mo. cloth	2	4
——Prairie Flower, 12mo. cloth	2	4
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Dickens's Christmas Tales, 8vo. cloth	1	8
——David Copperfield, crown 8vo.	3	4
——Illustrated, 2 vols.	10	0
——Dombey and Son	3	4
——Illustrated, 2 vols.	10	0
Dyneror Terrace, by the author of Heir of Redclyffe 2 vols.	4	8
Edith the Captive. 2 vols. 8vo. Illustrated	8	0
Ellerton Rectory, by Revd. J. Pycroft	3	4
Gall's Reginald Dalton, 12mo. cloth	2	8
Grandmother's Money, crown 8vo. cloth	3	4
Lever's (C.) Davenport Dunn, 2 vols.	10	8
——One of them 8vo.	10	8
Laird of Norlaw, crown 8vo. cloth	3	4
Marie Louise, by E. Carlew	1	12
Market Harborough, by Whyte Melville	3	4
Misrepresentation by Harriet Drury	3	4
Mary Price, 2 vols., Illustrated	8	0
Marryatt's Novels, re issue each	1	12
Orley Farm, by A. Trollope, 2 vols. 8vo.	16	0
Old Judge, by Sam Slick, crown 8vo. cloth	3	4
Ravenshoe, by H. Kingsley 3 vols.	20	0
Reid's (Mayne) Plant Hunters, 12mo. cloth	2	4
——Ran away to Sea, 12mo. cloth	2	4
——Quadroon	2	4
——War Trail	2	4
——Rifle Rangers, 12 mo.	2	4
——Scalp Hunters, 12mo.	2	4
——White Chief, 12mo.	2	4
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Trollope's (A.) Warden	2	4
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——Castle Richmond, cloth gilt	3	12
——Framley Parsonage	3	12
——Kellys and O'Kellys	3	12
——Macdermotts of Ballycloran	3	12
——(T.) La Beator	3	12
Waverley Novels, 8vo, illustrated edition, each	6	0
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Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.

Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ¾ to 2 inches diameter.

"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ¾ to 1½ inch diameter.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—The PROPERTY of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency—

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs. 700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses	200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, together with Harness and Buggy	600
One Lady's Side Saddle, with third Crutch, (nearly new)	90
One three-quarter Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood with gilted Cover and Packing case lined with tin. Cost Rs. 1,250 a few months ago	750
One Rosewood Harmonium with 3 stops, tone first-rate	170

Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

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A SMALL NUMBER of COLORED CARTES DE VISITE of—

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, taken at Brussels in the month of September, during his visit at that city to meet the Princess of Denmark, each Rs. 2-8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

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A SPLENDIDLY bound volume, in Red Russia, with rims in dull gold, clasp, *Lock and Key*, Portraits four in a Page, and made to contain about

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 11th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Bank	6 months' sight.....	2s. 1d.	
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.	
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.	
Calcutta	At sight.....	99½	
Madras	30 days' sight	98¾	
China	90 Do. do.	216 to 220 per $100	

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	[ex divd. 55 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Chartered Bank ...	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon. don and China ...	250	5 do.	42 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm. 72 pr. ct. pm.
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G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218 3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
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Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinnings & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Qasim Spinning Co ..	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co....	500	32 per share ...	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.....	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Tarnolie Mill Co. ..	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan..... 96
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five per Cent. Loan 104¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loans 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	235
German Crowns	"	313
Five Franc Pieces	"	285
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) ....£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed) ....£2 0s. 0d.
To China ..... } No enquiry.
To Clyde ..... }
Hull ..... }
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (10th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat.....	"	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur.....	"	407 to 408
Old Oomrawuttee.....	"	375 to 380
Old Oomptа.....	"	380 to 383
Old Dharwar Sarguneel ..	"	360 to 362
Old Bunse, and Nuggur ..	"	365 to 370
Old Veneul	"	352 to 355
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Perutchpe	"	355 to 360
Old Accota	"	390 to 395
Old Mangalore	"	355 to 360

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,510.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White)..... " 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 29 to 30

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on De-mand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d.		do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....	2 per ct. per annum	
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	5	" "
Do. do. 6 do.	6	" "
Do. do. 12 do.	8	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name or names of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£544,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz., —

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	"
2 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	"
Sight ..... at 2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do. 6	do. 5	"
Do. 12	do. 6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 10th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 10	Belgravia.....	Penticost.....	Aden 5 Oct.
	Kerrata Rookeen	Nacoda	Cochin 30 Oct.
	Windsor Castle	Pryce	London 26 July.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To
Nov. 10	Telegraph (s)	Shephard.....	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat,—Three European gentlemen, and 150 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Lone Star*, for Moulmain, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—150 bales Hemp, 412½ cwt., Pursotum Natha; 25 packages Coffee, 35 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee & Co; 20½ bales Senna Leaves 70 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb. B. N. Framjee and Co.

Glaviana.—102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., S. Sigg, and Co.; 91 packages Coffee, 148 cwt., Jeatha Sewajee.

Birkby.—700 bundles Linseed, 350 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Edmond Kay.—1,136 bundles Coir Yarn, 185 cwt., Cowasjee Eduljee.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—13 bales Coir Yarn 26 cwt, Damjee Pursotum; 100 bales Wool, 325 cwt, Ramdass Gopaljee; 36 bales Sheeps and Goat Hair, 119½ cwt., Jacob Savoos and Co.

Norwood.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Woomersy Veljjee and Co.

Oriental.—176 bales Cotton, 550 cwt., B. F. Cama; 500 bags Country Galls, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram; 740 bales Coir Yarn, 105 cwt., Sonderdas Mooljee.

Hahneman.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Jasinram Kissoonram.

Lancastrian.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Nusserwanjee Jamasjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Culeandas Nusserwanjee; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Khutao Visram.

Inderman.—131 bales Cotton, 393½ cwt., Nurree Jewraz; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram; 54 bales Wool, 178½ cwt, Jacob Sasoon and Co.

Aaron Browne.—75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 302 bales Cotton, 1,057 cwt., Byramjee Dhanjeebhoy; 450 bundles Galls, 225 cwt. Kisondass Gooludass.

Missouri.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co.; 845 bundles Coir Yarn, 63 cwt., Vulabdhas Gooludass; 125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Courjee Preamjee; 32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt., Damoder Trekumjee; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Admiral Lyon.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., 5 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Flying Venus.—190 bags Linseed, 285 cwt., 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Govind Hurz and Co.

War Cloud.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nurree Kesowjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Woomersee Veljjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt, Gooludass Lelladher; 106 bales Cotton, 340 cwt., B. F. Cama.

Glen Monach.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee; 100 bags Myrabolams, 120 cwt. F. Chambers; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Woomedchund Pittamber.

Howden.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dayal Arrut; 29 bales Cotton, 87 cwt., Casowlal Caselal; 20 bales Cotton, 60 cwt., Pragjee Damoder.

Sydney Eggers.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Sudajee Manjee; 600 bundles Linseed, 300 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

James Livesey.—150 bundles Galls, 75 cwt.,; 200 bundles Balda, 100 cwt., Dewjee Mukanee.

For Havre.

Victoria.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt, Megjee Mooljee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Behar.*—5 chests C. Shawls, 103 pieces Sewnath Panalal; 1 case C. Shawls, 15 pieces Safedin Goolam Hosen.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—6 bundles Silk, 437 lbs., Hajee Zynell Abedin.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Malta.*—87 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 box China Piece Goods, 83 pieces Pukirchund Bhuwandut.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Cooper, Major, 33rd Regt., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Newport, Lieut. W. H., attached 18th Regt. N. I., to join, from Poona.
Perry, Lieut. L. F., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Caves, Major W. S., Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Ahmednuggur.
Burton, Captain L., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Bennett, Lieut. J., Bombay Army, to join, Neilgherry.
Smith, Major G., 2nd Scinde Horse, on duty, from Kaludgee.
Thompson, Lieut. R. T., Adjutant General's Depot, on duty, from Khandalla.
Ellis, Lieut. W., Madras Army, on leave, from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Pace, Captain W. W. 6th Regt. M. N. I., on leave, to Sholapoor.
Cox, Captain, 1st Regt. M. N. I., to join, to ——
Wray, Major J., Deputy Quarter Master General, on duty, to Poona.
Cooper, Major, 33rd Regt., on duty, to Khandalla.
Chetham, Lieut. S., Ordnance Department, on duty, to Poona.
Shepherd, Assistant Surgeon, W. A., Medical, on sick certificate, to Khandalla.
Thompson, Lieut. R. J., Adjutant General Depôt, on duty, to Khandalla.
Rawlins, Captain A. M., 95th Regt., to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Monday, 10th November 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 8th Nov. 1862.

To following orders are confirmed :—

Dadted the 15th August 1862.—By the Officer Commanding at Rajkote appointing Captain Bowen, 16th Regt. N. I., to perform the duties of Staff Officer and Superintendent of Bazars at that station without prejudice to his Regimental duties

Dated 18th October 1862.—By the General Officer Commanding M. D. A., appointing Lance Serjeant F. Cassidy, 72nd Highlanders, to act as Barrack Serjeant at Indore and directing Barrack Serjeant Ashford transferred to Nusseerabad to proceed to join his new appointment on being relieved.

Dated the 3rd November 1862.—By the Brigadier Commanding Ahmednuggur, appointing Captain Taylor, Staff Corps, to act as Line Adjutant at that station from the 3rd November 1862, vice Gordon and until the arrival of Lieut. Wardropp.

Serjeant J. Vaughan of the Unattached List, is remanded to the 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, in the rank of Serjeant and will join the Brigade at Kirkee forthwith.

Lieut. W. S. Peat, General List (Cavalry), is appointed paid doing duty Officer to the Poona Horse, and is directed to proceed and join without delay.

Captain D. H. Hickman, 5th Regt. N. L. I., is placed on general duty Poona Division pending the arrival of his Regiment from China.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Major W. S. Jones, Superintendent Bazars Ahmednuggur, from 1st to 30th November, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Douglas, from 1st to 31st November, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers of the Cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment are attached to Native Infantry Regiments as follows and directed to join :—

Captain J. Miles to 18th Regt. N. I.
Captain A. P. Davis to 19th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Barnes to 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. A. Park, to 23rd Regt. N. L. I.
Lieut. E. C. Cotgrave to 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. PRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th November 1862.

Lieutenant H. W. H. Burnes, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, having been appointed Assistant Superintendent at Sudasseghur, is to be struck off the books of the *Ajdaha* from the 6th instant.

Lieutenant Child, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is directed to take charge of the *Zenobia*.

Mr. S. H. E. Hornby, Midshipman supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed leave to proceed to England under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 687 of the 15th July last, and on the New Funtant Rogulations.

Officers attending the leave at Government House, Parell on the 10th instant will appear in full dress.

Mr. Alexander Urie, 1st Class Engineer, was transferred from the *Auckland* to the *Ajdaha*, for duty in the Factory on the 1st instant.

The Officers belownamed are appointed a Committee to assemble at the Assistant Superintendent's Office, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of examining Mr. K. M. Smith, Captain's Clerk, touching his fitness to serve as Clerk in charge on board any of H. M.'s vessels, I. N.

Commander Worsley; Mr. Betham, Purser and Naval Examiner; Mr. Bsyts and Mr. Hewett.

It is with regret the Commodore Commanding H. M.'s Indian Navy, has to announce the death of John Smith, Captain of the Hold of the *Victoria*, which took place at sea on the 21st ultimo.

Lieut. Tenlail [illegible] of the Gun-boat *Hugh Rose* to perform the duties [illegible] no other Officer available.

Acting Lieut. [illegible] ined the duties of Store Accountant of the *Zenobia* from the 22nd to the 28th October 1862.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 1.)

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieutenant W. M. Campbell, of the Corps of Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be a Second Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, *vice* Lieutenant Trail, resigned.

Surgeon Major W. Mackenzie, C.B., A.M., and M.D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Cavalry.—Assistant Surgeon J. G. Reed, M.D., of the 3rd Infantry, at present in temporary Medical charge of the 4th Cavalry, to the Medical charge, *vice* Surgeon Major Makenzie, C.B., A.M., and M.D., resigned.

4th Cavalry.—Assistant Surgeon C. T. Eves, of the 2nd Infantry, to the temporary Medical charge during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Assistant Surgeon G. A. Burn, A.M. and M.D., or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE (STAMPS) DEPARTMENT.—No. 55, *Allahabad, the 24th October* 1862.—The following Extract from the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 11th instant, No. 81, relative to the ruling regarding Stamps to be used for powers of Attorney drawn up in India for use in England, and *vice versâ*, is re-published for general information :—

From Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Punjab, No. 5218, dated 25th September 1862.

WITH reference to your letter No. 673, dated 2nd instant, and to the correspondence which accompanied it regarding Stamps to be used for powers of Attorney drawn up in India for use in England, and *vice versâ*, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and for communication to the local Officers under his control, the accompanying copy of the Standing Counsel's opinion on the subject. I am at the same time desired to point out that, where a document is executed here, but is intended to operate in England solely, the question as to the *validity* of the Deed would only arise in that country, and it is perhaps at the option of the party executing it to have the instrument stamped, or not, as he considers best for his own interest.

Home Department.

From J. Graham, Esq., Standing Counsel, to A. M. Monteath, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 22nd September 1862.

In reply to your communication dated 17th September (received 20th instant), I have the honor to state that in my opinion, in both the instances referred to by the Assistant Commissioner of Simla in his letter of 15th July 1862, the documents ought to have borne an Indian Stamp according to the Act X. of 1852, as (I collect) they were both *executed* in this country. The mere facts of the document in one case bearing an English Stamp, and relating to matters to be done in England, do not affect the question, which, so far as the payment of the Stamp duty here is concerned, is merely whether the document was *executed* in this country.

Act X. of 1862, Section II.

2. The question becomes one of more difficulty when a document is executed in England or elsewhere, but is intended to operate here. The English Stamp Acts provide for these cases, and attach the duty and the Bank of England and other Departments require powers of Attorney executed abroad to be stamped in England. The Act X. of 1862, however, contains no such provisions, and I do not think, in the present state of the law here, an Indian Stamp can be insisted on by Public Departments in the case of a simple power of Attorney executed by all the grantors in England, or elsewhere out of the Indian Territories.

1 Geo. 4, C. 55.

3. I agree that, as a general rule, the Courts of one country do not recognize the Revenue Laws of Foreign Countries, (including, under that term, its own Colonies or Settlements.) But in regard to the Stamp Laws there is a distinction established (which, however, principally concerns the public), *viz.*, that where the law of a country makes a contract entered into their *void* for want of a Stamp, the contract cannot be sued on in any Foreign Court which recognises the *lex loci contractus* as governing the contract, but otherwise, if the law only makes the instrument of contract inadmissible *in evidence*.

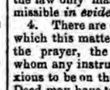
Bristow *versus* Seeqneville. 5 Ex. Ch. 275.

4. There are obviously three points of view from which this matter of Stamps may be regarded that of the prayer, the receiver, and the general public to whom any instrument is tendered. The prayer is anxious to be on the safe side, for in case of a law suit the Deed may have to be produced, and is therefore generally found willing, in doubtful cases, to pay the Stamp duty. The Government, as receiver, on the other hand, has only to see that its own Stamp Law is observed and that the instrument for which a Stamp is required falls under one of the heads mentioned in the Act, regardless of the question whether any duty has been paid elsewhere. The class of the public again (comprising the Government itself in the Departments to which instruments are tendered to be acted on) have to ascertain that the local law is observed, and also to some extent that the instrument is not void by the law of the country in which it purports to have been executed.

5. On this latter point if a document is tendered purporting to have been executed in the United Kingdom, though made for operation here, and it bears an English Stamp, I think it may be acted upon generally without inquiry as to the sufficiency of the Stamp; but if, under such circumstances, it bears no Stamp, it should be referred for orders in each particular case.

R. H. DAVIES, Sety. to Govt. Punjab.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.



OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BEHAR," will be closed TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

Weight under	*Vid Marseilles.*	*Vid Southampton.*
½ oz.	Rs. 0 6 0	
½ "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
1 "	0 14 0	.....
1 "	1 0 0	0 8 0
2 "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of the departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "MALTA," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th November, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th November.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for SCINDE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABASS, BUSHIRE, BUSSORA, and BAGDAD, per Steamer "TILLY," will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 3RD NOV. TO THE 9TH NOV. (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
Nov. 3	29.924	29.812	78.2	90.0	76.0	80.0	None.	None.
" 4	29.912	29.809	78.7	90.7	76.6	80.0	"	"
" 5	29.934	29.829	79.4	90.0	77.0	78.4	"	"
" 6	29.936	29.828	77.6	88.4	74.6	71.0	"	"
" 7	29.898	29.783	76.8	87.4	72.0	71.4	"	"
" 8	29.890	29.783	75.8	87.6	77.0	73.6	8	"
" 9			Sunday					

Nov. 3rd.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli; lightning, in N.E. hor. after sunset; dew fell at night.
" 4th.—Do. do. do. rain-bow in E. in the evening.
" 5th.—Cirro cumuli scattered about hor.; lightning at midnight; dew fell at night.
" 6th.—Cirro cumuli scattered about horizon; dew fell at night.
" 7th.—Cloudless; dew fell at night.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER 1862.

Last Qr.	Friday	14d. 11h.	1.7m. P.M.
New Moon	Friday	21d. 11h.	5.7m. P.M.
First Qr.	Friday	28d. 2h.	55.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bonay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	11	St. Martin, Bp.	6 6	5 22	1 38	1 59	
Wed.	12		6 7	5 22	2 15	2 33	
Thur.	13	Britius, Bp. *	6 7	5 21	2 52	3 15	
Fri.	14		6 8	5 21	3 38	4 3	
Sat.	15	Muchutus, Bp.	6 9	5 21	4 31	5 5	
Sun.	16	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 9	5 21	5 42	6 17	Date 8h Nov. Time—8h. 0m. 10s.
Mon.	17	Hugh Bp.	6 9	5 20	6 52	7 28	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 11th—
Wednesday 12th.—John Baxter born, 1605.—Montreal taken by the Provincials in American War of Independance, 1775.
Thursday 6th.—Battle of Deig, 1804.—Battle of Kirkee, 1817.—Fortress of Khelat taken by the English, 1839.
Friday 14th.—Great earthquake in England, 1318.
Saturday 15th.—First regulated Parliament assembled at Oxford 1213.—Minorca taken by the English, 1798.
Sunday 16th.—Rubens born, 1577.—Battle of Poona, 1817.
Monday 17th.—Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.—Second relief of Lucknow, by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

List of undelivered Messages on the 7th Nov.

From Madras to Jerome Burns, Nursingapoorum, Calicut Malabar to Ghala Herjee Mokadum Lallchund Broach to Sackally Merally, Kurrachee to Pattan Mahamed Juma Mahamed, Kurrachee to Captain Beyt's Bux Rojub Pamlee Moolee.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov 1	KURRACHEE	Oct 31
AGRA	Nov 4	LAHORE	Nov 1
ALLAHABAD	Oct 23	LONDON	Oct 18
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	Sept 12
ALEXANDRIA	Oct 8	MADRAS	Nov 4
BANGALORE	Nov 4	MALTA	Sept 24
COCHIN	Nov 1	MERRUT	Nov 4
CALCUTTA	Nov 1	OUDH	Nov 1
CAPE	Sept 30	PUNJAUB	Oct 21
CEYLON	Oct 1	PEKANG	Oct 8
DELHI	Oct 31	RANGOON	Oct 2
FRANCE	Oct 7	SUEZ	Oct 19
HONGKONG	Sept 27	SINGAPORE	Oct 6

THE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862.

SIR HUGH ROSE seems to feel convinced that if the question of military sanitaria in the Bombay Presidency were thoroughly gone into and considered, it would be found that the per centage of military sickness might be reduced to a proportion which would render the European troops one-third, perhaps a fourth, more efficient than they actually are. The whole of the Deccan is dotted over with high isolated hills, such as are most suitable for sanitary purposes. While Poorundhur, with other peaks of the same range of hills, is quite free from fevers of an intermittent or remittent type on account of its situation in relation to the surrounding country, being isolated and the barracks built on the declivity of the mountain, Mount Aboo gives rise to these diseases "as the station is located in a basin some miles in circumference, but surrounded on all sides by higher eminences than the altitude of its site." Great care should be taken, first of all, in the selection of the hill sanitaria, as in this presidency we can afford to make a choice; and secondly, when the hill has been chosen, we should be very careful to have the station built on the top of the hill, or on the slope or declivity of the eminence, after a careful survey of the prevailing winds and rainfall

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Another inquest was held at Cajee Syed Street on Sunday, touching the death of Ragoo Sukoo. The deceased was employed as a coolie in a warehouse at Ketwaddy belonging to a Banian merchant. About eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, deceased and four or five other coolies were ordered by the Muccadam to remove 150 bags of sugar from the warehouse. As the men were engaged in removing the bags from the heap, one of the tiers gave way, and deceased was knocked down and buried under a large number of bags which fell down from the heap. He was immediately taken out, but the was then quite dead.

Verdict.—"Accidentally killed."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo girl named Bhimee, aged 7 years. The deceased was the daughter of a washerman Salu Esa who is in the habit of washing clothes at a pool of water near Kumarwada. On Sunday afternoon while the father and mother well taking their meal, deceased went towards the pool to play with a pot in her hand. Soon afterwards the father heard a plash of water in the pool, when he looked about, and on missing the deceased, he immediately dived into the water. He searched for about two hours without finding the deceased, and he came out and gave an alarm. Drags were then obtained, and the search was renewed. The body was not recovered until 10 o'clock on Monday night.

Verdict.—"Accidentally drowned."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A REPUTED THIEF.—Amrutts Luxmon, a wretched-looking Maratta youth, was placed at the bar, on a charge of having been found in the midnight loitering on the Kalbadevie Road, he being a reputed thief, and not being able to give a good account of himself. It appeared that on Sunday night last about two o'clock, a policeman saw the prisoner sitting near a shop on the Kalbadevie Road. On seeing the policeman approach prisoner began to run away, but was pursued and arrested. From the Jail reports it appeared that the prisoner had (been eleven times in the House of Correction, and three times in the County Jail on previous convictions. His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CHEATING.—A middle-aged Mahomedan, named Abba Tyeb, was charged with cheating one Mendee Begum, by indicating a delivery of Rs. 60 by her.

The prosecutrix stated,—I am a widow and lately came from Hydrabad to Bombay, in order to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca. I reside in the prisoner's house in Chuckla. About eight o'clock in the morning about eight days ago, the prisoner shewed me two dollars and said to me, "you should get coins like these. Your rupees won't pass where you are going." He also said, "mother, if you give me your rupees I will get them changed to dollars for you." Thereupon I gave him Rs. 60 and he left with them, and his two dollars. Five days afterwards, he returned from Poona, but he has never given me the dollars or the rupees. I believe that the prisoner cheated me out of my money and that he has appropriated the same to his own use.

Cross-examined by prisoner.—One Hoosein Ali was present when I gave you the rupees. He did not purchase any property of you. I counted and gave the rupees to you. Counted and gave into your hand. You put them in a purse and took them away. That purse was mine. I took them out of the purse, and counted and gave them to you, and you put them in the purse. You sat a short time and then left. Hoosein Ali was cooking at that time. There were two other persons present there at the time,—one called Syed and the other a Patan.

After the examination of one more witness, His Worship adjourned the case for additional evidence. The prisoner was admitted to bail.

THE following information was laid before the Magistrate:—Nursingdass Harjeewandass said,—I am a Goomasta in the firm of Luxumonrow Myrall and reside in Kalbadevie-road where I transact the business of my firm. I know one Bhugwan Vujayram, he was employed as the Metha by that firm. He was with the firm about eleven months. His duty was to pay and recover the outstanding debts. On the 11th October last about 10 o'clock in the morning I entrusted the said Metha Bhugwan Vujayram with two Hoondies, which were received by that firm from China, one for Rs. 2,500 and the other for Rs. 882-8 or Rs. 3,382-8, in all. I ordered the said Bhugwan Vujayram to take the Hoondies to the Commercial Bank and get them cashed. In consequences of enquiries I have made I believe that he (Bhugwan) got the money for the Hoondees and then absconded. In consequence of information received by me two days ago, I believe that the said Bhugwan Vujayram is now in the custody of the Magistrate of Surat. I charge the said Metha, Bhugwan Vujayram with fraudulently misapplying in Criminal breach of trust, the sum of Rs. 3,382-8, and I pray that a warrant for his apprehension may be issued in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered the warrant to be issued.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 10TH NOV.
(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

Tuckram Ismail and Cassum Fackeer, were charged with having assaulted Alladin Peerbhoy on the 8th ultimo. This case has been several times before the Court since the 28th October.

Mr. Verral appeared for the prosecutor.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for defendants.

The prosecutor stated that on the 8th of last month he was in company with one Subja Ali Hemraz, it was about 8 o'clock in the evening. He was going to settle some accounts with him; while on the way to that person's house the prisoners struck him several blows on the back with sticks and otherwise ill-used him. An alarm was raised. No provocation was given to the prisoners.

His Worship convicted the prisoners and fined them Rs. 50 each, in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two months with hard labour.

Rama Gopall was charged with selling liquor on the night of the 7th instant, contrary to the conditions of his license.

Police Havildar No. 224 stated, that on the night of the 7th instant at about half-past 10 o'clock, he saw a man coming out of the defendant's shop with two bottles of liquor. Witness stopped the man and took him to the European constable. Since then the man pointed out the defendant as the man who had supplied him with the liquor. The defendant was then arrested.

Rama Eswant stated that he purchased the two bottles of liquor from the defendant on the night in question and paid him a rupee for the same. The shop was open at the time. The Havildar seized him when he came out.

Defendant denied the charge alleging that the man came to the shop at a quarter to 8 o'clock for the liquor.

His Worship found defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 5.

Shaik Ahmed, Muddar Mahomed and Peerbhoy Boodunjee, were charged with having been found gaming with dice and money in Bora Street on the 8th instant.

Police Havildar No. 347 deposed to having seen the defendants with three other persons sitting in the road gaming with dice and money. The other men escaped leaving some of their clothing behind them.

The defendant denied the charge. His Worhip considered the offence to have been proved and mulcted them in the penalty of Rs. 3 each.

Poonja Premjee was charged with stealing a brass pot of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Ahla Tookaram on the 8th instant.

The case having been fully proved against the prisoner and it having likewise been shown that he had been three times in the House of Correction and several times in the common jail, he was sentenced to undergo six months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

For Settlement of Issues

27. Mulowjee Dumjee *vs.* Abba Thara.
28. Sorabjee Cowasjee Sayer *vs.* Purappa Buddemi.
35. Mooranjee Cursondass *vs.* Wigueldass Govurdhundass.
36. Dessabhoy Dadabhoy *vs.* Manockjee Framjee.

For final Disposal.

34. Edward Lawrence *vs.* Sacalchund Bichurdass.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

1. In the Matter of the Letters of Administration with Exemplification of Probate of the will and Codicil of Mary Bellasis, deceased, George Forgo and another *vs.* William Loudon, Administrator General.

2 In the Goods of Oskajee Lingoo, deceased, Luchoobaee widow *vs.* Lingabaee widow.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT
BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

51. Jamnadass Hurryvullubdass *vs.* Dhurrumchund Mohunchund (part heard).
52. Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* W. B. Fellows.
55. Dadabhoy Bomonjee and another *vs.* Ebrahim Moola Adamjee.
56. Arthur Robins and another *vs.* James Chesson and another.
57. Abdool Razac Carrance *vs.* Treebhowndass Juggeevundass.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, this day, Tuesday the 11th November 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 263 of 1861.—Konkun—Mahomed Gorar Khoja Vizeerkur *vs.* Mya Wulud Goolam Nabi Phurid.

Special Appeal No. 340 of 1861.—Sholapoor—Goondaya Boramani deceased his grand-son and heir and manager of his shop Dodupa bin Purbhoopa Boramuni *vs.* Nainsook Sobharam deceased his widow and heir Rukhmabai by her Agent Umurchund bin Munsaram who is absent in his native country and is represented by another Agent Jetmul bin Cheniram.

Special Appeal No. 374 of 1861—Konkun—Naro Juyram Zoshy Palwunkur deceased his widow and heir yeshwudabar *vs.* Sheik Ismal wullud Sheik Daood Isaugula and his security Muhumud Salya wullud Heaboos Doogre, deceased his son and heir Jyaphun.

Special Appeal No. 406 of 1861—Sholapoor—Boogupa wullud Narsapa Nilipudumsali *vs.* Suntobai Kom Bhoogupa Kansoola.

Special Appeal 407 of 1861—Dharwar—Keshurbut bin Firthbhut Zoshe *vs.* Busupa Soorkod.

Special Appeal No. 408 of 1861—Konkun—Muhumudkhan wullud Balookhan and Khanookhan wullud Balookhun *vs.* Dadekhan Wullud Sumsookhan.

Special Appeal No. 409 of 1861—Sholapoor—Luksjmun bin Ningapa Hooda *vs.* Sungupa bin Busapa Hanisli.

Special Appeal No. 412 of 1861.—Poona—Pandoba bin Muhipatrao Bhoodhe Shimpi *vs.* Vyenkutesh Waasoodew Damle.

Special Appeal No. 414 of 1861—Sholapoor—Nago Narayun *vs.* Kadupa wullud Virupa and Rammath Ramprutap.

Special appeal No. 415 of 1861—Konkun—Balkreshn Vitul Phunshe *vs.* Ramchund Vitul and Lukshmun Vitul Phunshe and Ramchundr Gungadhur Ghunvutkur.

Special appeal No. 416 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Hurgovun Nursi and Siva Nathoo deceased his sons and heirs Runchhod and Pochya minors by their mother and guardian Bai Adi and Gopal Vunarsi and Bai Gunga, daughter of Ichhyalal *vs.* Nathoo Nahana deceased his step son and heir Joyito alias Joyits also deceased, his sons and heirs Chhotya and Dhoolya Dhoolga a minor by his mother and Guardian Bai Pani wife of Joyets *alias* Joyela, and Kalia Umtha and Runchod Furbhoo and Bhoodur Bhanji and Chhotya Roopa and Kalia Behechur and Joyita Umtha deceased, his sons and heirs Mugunya and Moti minors by their mother and guardian Bai Boni.

Special appeal No. 421 of 1861—Surat—Bugvan Indurlal *vs.* Bai Rutun Koovur widow of Keshuvram.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—MONDAY 10TH NOV.
(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Visram Mowjee, vs. L. L. Lawson.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 23-8-8 for wages due to plaintiff as horse-keeper to the defendant, from 21st June to the 20th September, three months and 11 days at Rs.7 per mensem.

This case had been postponed from a previous day for the production of the defendant's mother-in-law, who, the plaintiff stated, had engaged him to assist the other gorrawalla.

Mrs. Alexander said she never authorised the coachman to employ the plaintiff as a gorrawalla.

The defendant said that he left Bombay in May last. At that time he had two horses, one of these horses he lent to Mr. Holder and Mr. Mackenzie, they were to feed the horses and to find their own coachman. He left the plaintiff in charge of the other horse and that horse was to have been given to Mrs. Alexander's son. Plaintiff did not, however, give it to him but kept it in the stable. The gentlemen alluded to kept the horse for two months and then returned it to the stable. He (defendant) returned on the 14th September. From the 1st August to 14th September Mrs. Alexander was sick and therefore did not require the use of the horses or carriage. For six weeks the coachman was paid by Mr. Holder. Defendant had no objection to pay the plaintiff for the same period.

His Honor said, he would give the plaintiff a Verdict for Rs. 10-8, being for a month and half pay at the rate of Rs. 7 per mensem.

(BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.).

Chuttra Khooma, vs. Moosa Mahomed and wife.

Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Judge for defendants.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 400, on a promissory note passed by defendant in December 1860 for Rs. 281-4 and interest at the rate of 36 per cent. Amounting to Rs. 118-12, the sum claimed.

For the defence it was urged that the defendants had never had any account with the plaintiff.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that the note in question had been passed in the way of a renewal of a former balance, no money had been received by the defendant. Transactions had been carried on for a considerable time between the parties, according to the statements of the plaintiff and his witnesses. On the 14th March 1859 Rs. 137-8 was lent to the defendant in three different sums, and a note passed by defendant alone for that amount. On the return of defendant from China that note was paid off. On the 11th June 1859 another note was passed for money received by the defendant, which had been advanced by the plaintiff in different sums amounting to Rs. 149-8. That note was paid with interest. Subsequently a note for Rs. 491 was passed by the defendants, on which consideration for Rs. 441 was received, Rs. 10-8 and the rest for interest was deducted. Then other sums were advanced amounting to Rs. 101-8 making up in the aggregate Rs. 591-8. The defendant had paid by instalments Rs. 430 out of the amount of Rs. 593-8. Some time after another note was passed for Rs. 251 which was in course of time likewise renewed and another note passed for Rs. 275 by the defendant. The last note was given to the plaintiff's brother who was then a partner with the plaintiff. The attesting witnesses to some of the notes were also absent, and some other difficulties having arisen a non-suit was elected by the plaintiff.

Plaintiff non-suited accordiugly, and defendents costs certified.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

THIS morning fairly accomplishes the inauguration of the new *Raj* in India. John Company's armies have been amalgamated, his privileges "annexed" without much regard to some rights in the process; and now his great armoury is appropriated. Company's Rupees having finished their work, are to be "improved off the face of the earth," and the Empress of India, as the holder of the power of the purse-strings, will soon eclipse the glories of glorious old John Company. We hope none of our readers may ever know the meaning of a "tightness in the money market" under the prevalence of the new circulating medium.—*Englishman, Nov.* 1.

As will be seen from an advertisement in our columns another addition is about to be made to the number of banks already existing in this city, the managers of the Delhi Bank being about to open a Calcutta branch, which will make a fourth offshoot from the parent institution; the others being at Allahabad, Mussoorie, and Lucknow. The Delhi Bank, owing, we believe, to good and careful management, has within the last few years shewn great vitality and energy, as it was, to all appearance, utterly ruined and swept away in the mutiny, the manager and all his family having been massacred at Delhi, the house thoroughly sacked and plundered, and the books, accounts, papers, &c., utterly destroyed. No sooner, however, had the British army recaptured Delhi than a few of those interested in the apparently ruined bank set about the almost hopeless task of reviving and reconstituting it; and so well has the work been done that the institution has increased and spread as above described, and has now founded in Calcutta a representative bank of its own. This is a wise step, and will, we should think, eventually prove an economical and a profitable one; as, in the first place, the expense of agency by other banks here doing its business will be saved; and it is to be presumed that the system of management which has been attended with such prosperous results elsewhere will eventually be rewarded with the same success in Calcutta. —*Id.*

SOME of the English papers have asserted, and some of the Indian Journals have echoed, the statement that Lord Stanley is going to bring forward the grievances and injustice which the officers of the late Company have suffered at the hands of Sir Charles Wood, in the next session of Parliament: and a piece of advice is added, to the effect that officers should be up and doing, and send in petitions putting forth their complaints and detailing the wrongs which have been inflicted upon them. This is all very good in its way: but it has, perhaps, escaped the notice of these councellors that all the officers who have suffered, are suffering, and are to suffer, injustice and wrong are in the army,—the great majority of them in India; whilst those who have little or nothing to complain of, having accepted pensions on a very liberal scale, are out of the service and in England. This being as near as possible the state of the case, we would ask our contemporaries, British and Indian, whether we are correct in assuming that what me mean to recommend is, that officers serving in India should draw up petitions detailing the grievances and the injustice which they had suffered at the hands of Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, and send these petitions home to England, to be placed in the hands of Lord Stanley, the predecessor and rival of Sir Charles, to be produced in Parliament by his Lordship and used as the materials for getting up an Act of Impeachment against Sir Charles. Is this, we would ask, what is recommended; or are we unable to understand the exact meaning of the recommendation of the journals to which we refer? If we rightly interpret their advice, we would beg leave to "cap" it with a little counsel of our own to the contrary effect, advising the officers referred to, to think twice before doing anything so dangerous as committing themselves to the course pointed out, which, if we are not mistaken, would bring down certain destruction upon their already sufficiently unfortunate heads. We uphold and would vindicate, the right of the injured every where to petition and appeal, but we think that it would be something little short of madness for the unfortunate officers of the late Company who are still in the service, to commit themselves, singly and individually, to contest with the high-handed and unscrupulous despotism against which they are advised to furnish documents of accusation and attainder. Will any of the journals which have counselled them to this course kindly furnish them with a guarantee against the perfectly certain consequences of thoughtlessly following it? If so, all is right.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT SHOE BURYNESS.

(*From the Times, Sept.* 26.)

YESTERDAY morning the experiments, which last week elicited such startling results with the guns and shells of Mr. Whitworth, were again resumed on a larger and more important scale, in the presence of a number of officers and scientific gentlemen, at the old practice-ground at Shoeburyness.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that last week Mr. Whitworth's 12 and 7¼-pounders were tried at 200 yards' range, with shell, against iron plates of various thickness and sizes, and always with the most astonishing effect, the 7¼-pounder shell, with a comparatively very light charge of powder, being driven through the mass of 4-inch iron apparently with the greatest ease. No breach, however, was made in the target so complete as to satisfy the Ordnance and Iron Plate Committee that the same astonishing effects could be obtained with a larger gun when tried at a greater range than 200 yards, and against a target constructed of the same strength as the broadside of the renowned Warrior. It was to set at rest whatever doubts existed in the minds of those who thus disbelieved in the powers of Mr. Whitworth's gun and its flat-fronted shot and shell that the most important of the trials of yesterday were made in the presence of Lord Clyde, Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Whitworth, the members of the Iron Plate Committee, and a very large assemblage of artillery and naval officers. The gun used on this occasion was a gun which in our recent notice of these experiments we ventured to think would be found the most formidable assailant armour plates have yet had to encounter—namely, an ordnance muzzle loader, manufactured at Woolwich on Sir W. Armstrong's wrought-iron coil principle, but with the beautiful hexagonal bore of Mr. Whitworth's mode of rifling. Its weight was 7 tons 8 cwt., its length about 12 feet, and its calibre a 120-pounder, though, in fact, capable of and quite equal to throwing shot of at least double that weight with perfect safety. It was placed on a platform at a distance of 600 yards from the section of the Warrior target, a longer range by 400 yards than any gun has hitherto been laid at Shoeburyness to penetrate such a formidable mass of iron and teak. At a distance of 800 yards the great Horsfall or Mersey gun was also levelled at the same target. This gun, it will be remembered, at 200 yards' range sent its shot through the target, on the last occasion making a huge ragged hole in the very centre of the plate, and crushing through all beyond it. The admirers of this now very old-fashioned smooth-bore gun maintained that what it had done at 200 yards it would do again with the same ease at 800. Accordingly, after the Whitworth experiments were over, this huge and most unwieldy piece of ordnance (its weight is no less than 24 tons) was tried at the same mark, but, as will be seen, with very different and most unsatisfactory results.

The target aimed at on this occasion was, as we have said, a built-up section representing the Warrior's side. It was not, however, the original old Warrior target, which during the course of the last twelve months has been so constantly and unmercifully battered that it has at last been withdrawn from active service. It was a new target, specially made for these experiments, 21 feet long by 15 high, constructed on the same principle as the old one—namely, with 4½ inch iron plates, 18 inches of teak beams laid transversely, and an inner skin of iron ⅜ths of an inch thick, supported by massive upright angle irons, at intervals of 18 inches apart. It is but fair, however, to state that the 4½ inch armour-plates which covered this powerful combination of teak and iron were not manufactured by the Thames Iron Company, and were undoubtedly inferior in powers of resistance to the splendid plate with which the first Warrior target was coated by that Company. Some few shots were first fired from the Whitworth with low charges, at a wooden target, to get the range, though even these were not without interest, as illustrating the wonderful precision with which it threw its projectiles. The first experimental shot was fired with a charge of 23lb. of powder and a solid hexagonal shot weighing 120lb., the piece being laid at half a degree of elevation. It struck the left centre of the target within an inch almost of the white spot at which it was aimed, and at the instant of the tremendous concussion of the metals a bright sheet of flame was emitted, almost as if a gun had been fired from the target in reply. This shot passed completely through the armour plate, shattering the teak beyond into minute splinters, and fell full upon one of the massive vertical angle lines we have mentioned, which it tore in half as if it had been paper, sending its screw bolts and rivets in all directions. The shot, however, did not pass *through* the target, but remained buried in the teak with its flat head resting against the broken angle iron. The fracture it made was much worse than a mere penetration. There is a smooth hole, and the inner skin of the ship was bulged and torn wide in many places, so that in the case of an actual vessel such a shot striking on the water line would have made a leak which nothing could have stopped. As regarded the effect of these flat-fronted shot on iron ships, the experiment was conclusive. Such a missile against a wooden ship would have gone through both sides, making a clean hole and doing little damage, but the iron, without protecting, offered only sufficient resistance to make the fracture, if below the water-line, an irremediable mischief. The next experiment was with a five shell loaded with 9lb. 8oz. of powder. The total weight of this projectile was 131lb., and it was fired at the same range and elevation with a 25lb. charge of powder. The effect of this shot astounded every one. The previous solid shot, at 600 yards, was for Whitworth nothing very extraordinary, but to get a shell through the target at the same range was regarded as almost an impossibility. Yet the shell went completely through everything, bursting apparently when it encountered the last resistance of the inner skin, which the explosion blew completely away, lighting for a moment the timbers at the back which supported the target, and sending the bits of shell onward and over what, had it been the Warrior, would have been her maindeck, and therefore right in the midst of her crew.

This experiment with nothing could possibly have been more conclusive. Not only was the armour-plate pierced, but the piece opposed to the actual stroke of the flat-headed shell was driven through teak and inner lining, and in truth, became another shot of some 30lb. weight. In fact, this last shell might have destroyed the whole of one side of the target had the shell been only capable of containing an adequate bursting charge —say 10lb. or 12lb. of powder. This latter most important requisite, however, the Whitworth shell, from its peculiar construction, is as yet enable accomplish, and until it is brought about nearly all the advantages gained by its enormous powers of penetration will comparatively speaking, be in a manner lost against iron frigates. Once, however, that the shell is made to hold a powerful charge of 10lb. of fine powder, iron vessels will become, we believe, almost as much as the mercy of these ordnance as wooden ones now are to the terrible shells of Armstrong.

The experiment with the shell was, therefore, considered so far satisfactory as to its penetrating powers that no further attempts were made with it, and the trials were continued with the Horsfall gun at 800 yards against the uninjured plates of the same target. The immense difference between the powers of a smooth bore and a rifle gun, both as to accuracy and force of its projectile, then at once became apparent. The first shot fired from the Horsfall with 74lb. of powder and a 275lb. round shot struck in the front of and some ten or twelve feet to the left of the target, which it missed altogether. The gun was relaid again, and again the shot struck the ground about 40 feet in front of the mark, ricochetting with a slight rise, and striking full on an uninjured plate. In this case it smashed an immense hole, shattered the teak, and fractured the inner skin, leaving all the the elements of a fearful leak, as Mr. Whitworth's first shot had done, but, like that also, not going quite through. The third shot again missed the target entirely, striking wide of the mark; and its fourth, and last, only just saved the bow sadly diminished reputation of the gun by hitting the extreme uppermost corner of the target, the metal of which it smashed. The failure of this gun at this range was therefore as satisfactorily settled as the success of Mr. Whitworth's and the trials were discontinued. It was next intended to proceed with the 12-pounder Whitworth against a plate of no less than four inches in thickness, but as at each of the shots we have described the spectators had to retire long distances from the targets to the shelter of the "splinter proofs," many hours had been consumed and the day was waning fast. It was therefore decided to give up further trials, except one to test if the armour plates which had been fired at were up to the proper standard of resistance. This trial test was made at 600 yards with the old smooth-bore 68 pounder, and the depth of the indent made by this projectile showed at once that the plates were by no means equal in resisting power to those which covered the old Warrior target. The metal was exceedingly brittle.

With these so far satisfactory efforts *pro* and *con*, the experiments of the day were brought to a close, to be, no doubt, renewed again with some much thicker and stouter kind of target, which in its turn may perhaps gain a short-lived victory over the guns. Thus, from week to week public opinion, and even the opinion of our scientific authorities, is kept vacillating between the comparative merits of the resistence of plate and the penetration of shot. What, it may be asked, is to be the practical result of all these experiments? Are we at last to develope a really good gun which can send its shot through any armour, or is armour to gain the day? The solution of this question is beset with difficulties. The "iron" men believe that they can so coat a ship as to practically render her invulnerable to any shot; while, on the other hand, artilerists are as firmly of opinion that they can make guns which shall also be practically equal to crippling any iron frigate that ever floated. Who is to decide this disagreement of the doctors, especially when the results of these Shoeburyness experiments vary every week, and are almost equally strong alike for ships and guns? In our humble judgment we venture to think that, in the end, guns *must* carry the day, for, while there is no limit to the size and weight of the ordnance which fortifications or even ships can carry, there is a most decided limit to the weight of armour which seagoing frigates will support—a limit we have fully reached, if, indeed, we have not overpassed, in the 5½ inch armour vessels now building. As far as regards this blacksmith's method of *defending* ships is concerned, we have not much advanced upon the unwieldly floating batteries that attacked Kinburn, or those still more hideous "lumps" of the Glatton and "Trusty" class, which were with difficulty kept from foundering as they were towed with chain cables up the Baltic. The Russian 32-pounders plumped against the 4-inch iron sides of these ill-built craft, but did no manner of damage. The Admiralty, quite content with having so far ascertained the value of iron, took no further notice of the matter, and would have taken none to this day had not Napoleon proceeded to utilize the discovery by constructing an iron navy. Since then we have made a small iron squadron, two of which, the Warrior and Black Prince, are really magnificent frigates; the others are mere compromises, built as rams, but left without speed; intended for frigates, but almost as unmanageable in a sea-way as the old helpless batteries, very properly called "floating," for they could neither steam, steer, nor sail. Well, the Warrior build, with its 4½ inches of iron and 18 inches of teak backing, has been tried and remained for a long time, not only practically but literally invulnerable against all the salvoes of our heaviest ordnance, and it was not till a special antagonist, the 150-pounder smooth bore muzzle-loader of Sir William Armstrong, was brought against it that it at last succumbed. But the victory was not left entirely with the artillery on this occasion, for the gun itself was destroyed by the heavy charges of powder used to enable it to destroy the target. Since then the Horsfall 300-pounder smooth-bore has sent its shot as easily through a similar target as if it was so much canvass. The Whitworth 12-pounder has sent shells through iron which until now no shells had ever affected, and the 70-pounder shells through four inches of iron and four inches of oak; and, to crown all, yesterday it sent shells even through the Warrior target itself. This result is most important. and, properly viewed, should be most gratifying to the country, to whose naval superiority nothing could possibly be more disastrous if it were true that vessels could be so plated as to be utterly invulnerable to shot and shell of every kind. Fortunately for ourselves, we seem now to be on the right track and in a fair way of getting guns which will penetrate any thickness of armour that can be got to float. Thus, for the last three months or more the experiments at Shoeburyness have virtually changed their whole character. They have ceased to be experiment on the resistance of iron plates, and have really, though not nominally, become efforts to discover what gun or what combinations of the best points of the best guns will pierce them.

But the new frigates of the Mignotaur class building at London and Birkenhead are not to be partially coated like the Warrior, but completely cased from stern to stern with armour of 5½ inches thick instead of 4½. It is yet to be seen how they will bear this enormous mass of metal, and the result of the experiment in a sea-way is looked forward to with no little anxiety and even apprehension. The Warrior, it is said, is in a sea-way a rolling ship in the fullest and most unmanageable sense of the term, and against a head wind plunges heavily. It is, therefore, only reasonable to conclude that the new ships, which carry heavier armour and more of it, are, to say the least, not likely to be more handy under similar conditions. The limit, therefore, to which we can safely go with the thickness of armour for sea-going frigates has been reached, yet the Whitworth gun is not unlikely to turn out an overmatch for all.

As a general principle these ships, however, are invulnerable against the guns of other navies. The rifled *canon raye* of the French has no more effect upon them than our own Armstrong, while the cumbersome American Dahlgren gun only throws spherical shell, which are useless against iron sides. But we know from yesterday's experience that a gun *can* be made to pierce any iron ship, and the question now is, which is the best for this purpose? The Armstrong is out of the question. The enormous range, great accuracy, and terribly destructive effects of its shell must, till a better gun in these respects is invented, always make this weapon one of the main defences of our fleets and forts, and above all our best gun for land service. But against iron ship it is simply useless. Its low velocity is against it; the conical form of the shot hitherto used, which always shatters when it strikes the target, is still more against it. What is wanted is a wrought-iron gun—a muzzle-loader of course—capable of throwing a shot to smash any armour plates, or else such a flat-headed shell as Mr. Whitworth uses, which can penetrate the plate and burst inside it. For the first purpose a wrought-iron muzzle-loading gun could, we think, be made capable of throwing 100lb. shot, yet weighing 25 cwt. less than the present naval 68-pounder. Such a gun would be both lighter and stronger than any cast ordnance, and from their calibre and the heavy charges that might be safely used with them, would at short ranges be tolerably destructive to any iron frigate. For the second purpose only Whitworth's flat-fronted shells appear as yet to have any chance.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

(*From the Englishman.*)

WHO is to be the new Indian Chancellor? The question may be partly solved by the coming mail, but meantime it may not be uninteresting to notice the merits of the various candidates, just as sporting journals review the merits of the various horses that have entered for a race. The qualifications required are so many and so varied, and, as we believe, have been so misunderstood, as to invest the subject with peculiar importance. A man may make an excellent accountant and have had large experience in a bank, an insurance office, a railway, or on the Stock Exchange; and he may have served his country in Somerset House, the Customs, or the Treasury, and yet be totally unfit for the office in question. What is peremptorily required is a combination of the financier and the statesman with real Indian experience; not the experience derived from "cramming" as occasions arise, and which necessitates constant apologies for want of knowledge, but that which is derived from personal familiarity with the country and its institutions and a general acquaintance and genuine sympathy with the people and their traditions and aspirations.

Many will doubtless urge that financiers like Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing have proved such a blessing to India that another of the same stamp should be sent out now. But however much we may regret the sudden loss of Mr. Laing, and the cool ingratitude and petty meanness with which he has been treated by Sir Charles Wood, we do not hesitate to say that all the work which could be accomplished by a mere English financier has now been completed. The equilibrium of income and expenditure has not only been restored, for that might have been done just as well by men belonging to the service, as it was done in the days of Sir William Bentinck; but the accounts themselves have been cleared up, digested, and explained to the full satisfaction of the public both here and at Home—a feat which could only have been achieved by a Home financier and never by an Indian civilian. The great mistake of Lord Canning's country-made advisers—namely, the heavy import duties, has been partially corrected and is now in a fair way of being removed altogether. The one mistake of Mr. Wilson—the hateful and unremunerative income-tax—is sharing a similar fate. All the great and glaring evils of our financial system have been reformed, most of the unnecessary expenditure has been removed, some of the useless and expensive pretty economies have been abolished, and little now remains to be done beyond carrying out that general revision of salaries and allowances from the lowest to the highest for which Mr. Ricketts collected such valuable materials has had never previously been brought to bear upon the subject, but which, somehow or other, have been most unjustly disregarded, if not scorned. At present we do not hesitate to say that now, and for years past, the whole system of pay and salaries in all the services, civil and military, Native and European, is utterly false and inconsistent throughout: no principal has been established beyond such guesswork precedents which may have been adopted in one or other of the non-regulation provinces, and which are quoted as occasions arise, according as it suits those occasions; and there is scarcely a salary for wh ch good and substantial reasons might not be given for making it one third less or one third more. This anomaly, instead of being remedied by our late Chancellor, has been positively increased. The principal achievements of the Financial Department have been to increase their own salaries and cut down everybody else's, and all India has been puzzled by the anomaly of seeing mere accountants receiving double the pay of men of large professional education and tried administrative or official ability. Meantime, if we may judge from the piles of complaints which reach us daily, there is an utter want of system and uniformity in the pay of both assistants and secretaries; and we know of two brothers of precisely similar education and attainments, of whom the younger gets Rs. 750 per mensem in one office, whilst the elder only gets about Rs. 75 in another. The pay of Native officials throughout the country from the Himalayas to Comorin is on a still more fanciful and crotchetty basis; and tehsildars and monsifs are paid in such eccentric ratios as to inoculate almost every man with thorough dissatisfaction with his present post and to deprive him of any stimulus which might be derived from the hope of future reward.

To correct these growing and pressing evils, and to carry out those necessary reforms which could never be more appropriately considered than at the present moment, a financier of the character and experience indicated is absolutely necessary. The question is not one of mere pecuniary interest to the officers in the several commissionerships or collectorates, or to the assistants or writers in the several offices of establishments. The ablest ordinary accountant in the Financial Department, or indeed any merchant's clerk in Calcutta, could tabulate the whole thing in a few weeks. Nor is it the mere adoption of Mr. Rickett's scheme, for though that report is a treasury of information and generally marked by sound sense and judgment, yet on some points the recommendations are decidedly open to correction. Moreover, Mr. Ricketts does not take into consideration the pay of Native officials, which is the most important question of all, and upon which the future advancement of this country mainly depends. Upon this question, indeed, we may remark that if the government service, so far as the Natives are concerned, were organised upon an intelligible basis so as to correspond to a professional career at home, the cause of education would be promoted mightily, especially among the middle and higher classes, who at present keep aloof; and not only might the government collegiate institutions be vastly increased, but each one would more than pay its own expenses without any educational cess whatever, whilst Native gentlemen would reserve the money which would otherwise be squandered on the marriage of a son, in order to expend it upon such a liberal education, as should ensure for that son a respectable position in society, as having attained a rank acknowledged by government as necessary to attain certain posts in the service, even should their wealth render that post unnecessary as a livelihood. In all these important and necessary changes neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Laing had such a sufficient practical knowledge of the Native mind and its aspirations as could guide them to right conclusions.

We trust that we have said sufficient to indicate that Indian finance must now enter upon a new phase. During the *regime* of the last two Chancellors it has been supposed to consist entirely of what might be called commercial measures; and Indian officials, and independent public men, and independent public journals, have all been discouraged lovingly of sugar duties and salt duties, opium and abkaree, and stamps and cotton yarn, until one would suppose that the government of a country like this was a sort, of shop-keeping and counting-house affair, as it was in the early days of the old Company. It is upon these grounds that we protest strongly against the appointment of such a man as Mr. Arbuthnot. That gentleman was formerly a Madras civilian, and Madras civilians are not famous for a large knowledge of India beyond the limits of their own Presidency. After some years in life he retired from the service before he had earned his pension, in order to join the firm of Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras; and though we do not wonder at this step, considering that merchants and traders in this country generally secure far better incomes than administrators or judges, yet something more than a mere commercial civilian is required at the present crisis. Recently Mr. Arbuthnot has been a member of the Council under Sir Charles Wood, where probably he has been little more than a cypher. Two other names, however, have been mentioned, both of which are unexceptionable—namely, Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Drummond.

The character and qualifications of Sir Charles Trevelyan have not been rightly apprehended in this country. His eccentricities were exaggerated, and his merits were overshadowed by that unhappy blunder which led to his recall. As a political he was a failure, as was fully proved in his mismanagement of Tanjore, which resulted in a reversal of his measures by Lord Canning. Moreover, he had some notions respecting which he had apparently satisfied himself, but which to the public at large appeared to be mere speculative crotchets. But in his knowledge of the masses in this country and in his sympathy with their wants and aspirations he was unrivalled; while in financial matters he is undoubtedly one of the soundest and most experienced men of the day. Originally a Bengal civilian, he married the sister of Lord Macaulay, and during a furlough at Home he obtained, through the influence of his illustrious brother-in-law, the post of Permanent Deputy Secretary at the Treasury—an appointment which he held for twenty years without losing his deep interest in India and her people. Had he been originally sent to Calcutta, instead of Mr. Wilson, he would by this time have India, achieved as great if not a greater reputation than either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Laing, for his Home knowledge and natural abilities were quite up to their mark, while in Indian experience he was infinitely their superior. Whatever may have been his mistatks in the publication of his views when opposed to the government of India, and none more strongly denounced that blunder than we, there can be no doubt but that those views were substantially true, and that time has proved their correctness in a most emphatic manner. We believe that neither the government nor the people of India would now have cause to regret if Sir Charles Trevelyan should be really sent out to be our new Indian Chancellor.

As regards Mr. Drummond's qualifications, we nee offer no observation. They are well known and generally acknowledged and need no panegyric from us. It will be sufficient to say that should a new financier be sent from home, we trust it may be Sir Charles Trevelyan, but should one be nominated in this country we sincerely hope it may be the Hon'ble E. Drummond.

HOME EDUCATION FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

(*From the Englishman.*)

THERE are few subjects of more widely-spread interest

Charleston and Savannah must starve. But man cannot live by bread alone, nor can communities locked up in artificial habits long endure the privation and misery attendant on a sudden return to semi-barbarism. Neither can any amount of frenzied or fanatical self-denial furnish for any length of time the armoury or commissariat required by modern warfare. The exultant entry of the Confederates into Maryland the other day, and their boast on retiring that they had got what they wanted, namely, a supply of clothing and stores which they had no money to buy, is a confession of the pregnant truth. Paper money may serve their purpose among themselves while they are hemmed in on every side, and have hardly any dealings with the rest of the world. But there is something more formidable than the want of a metallic medium—that of something to buy or sell. And this is what the Southern States are rapidly coming to—what they have in many respects arrived at already.

Let us now look at the opposite side. With the casual exception of a few days' incursion here and there in the Border States, the territory of the Union remains as in fact when the war began. No fields have been thrown out of cultivation, no homesteads rifled or burnt, no great lines of railway torn up, no river communications interrupted, no plantations felled to make stockades, no buildings levelled for the sweep of guns; no country towns have been occupied by unwelcome troops, no cities threatened or besieged, no fertile plains laid waste by the dreadful hoof of war, no port blockaded or menaced by a hostile fleet. The whole internal industry of twenty millions of people has risen early, toiled uninterruptedly, and at night taken peaceful rest, as though no conflict raged on their borders and no struggle were in progress near at hand. The drain upon the vital power of the Union has indeed been fearful, and so is the anticipation of its future revenue by the creation of public debt almost as great as our own during the war with France. But instead of spending scores of millions in remote lands such as our fathers did, the Americans are spending them at home, which makes a most essential difference, and tends to mitigate in a material degree the economic loss incurred. Taxation has had to be augmented heavily no doubt, and we were told by the prophets of evil to the Union times without number that the imposition of new burdens would be a signal for disaffection, disruption, and anarchy. But the new taxes have been imposed, and we hear nothing of all this; nay, the subject seems to be as well nigh forgotten as the promised failure of the blockade. Business at New York has seldom been more active than during the last six months, and the railways from the Western States are profiting largely by the diversion of traffic from the Mississippi: in point of fact they are unable to meet the demand made on them for the transport of agricultural produce of all kinds. Is it possible to over-estimate the difference of moral and material strength implied in the contrast whose more prominent features we have thus marked?

OUR NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(From the London Athenæum.)

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the practicability of adopting a Simple and Uniform System of Weights and Measures, with a view not only to the benefit of our internal trade, but to facilitate our trade and intercourse with foreign countries, have agreed to a Report. Avoiding some of the big phrases and useless matter which abound in all Parliamentary Papers, this Report stands in substance thus:—

The Committee have taken advantage of the International Exhibition, to obtain the opinions, and profit by the experience, of enlightened foreigners, at the head of whom may be placed M. Michel Chevalier; and have also examined men of science, merchants, manufacturers and working men belonging to our own country. They have sought for advocates of the existing system, but they have found it difficult to discover them.

France was the first country to adopt a uniform system. Louis the sixteenth, at the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly, invited, by a decree, all the nations of Europe, and particularly the King of Great Britain, to confer respecting the adoption of an international system of weights and measures. No response being given to this invitation, France committed the consideration of the subject to some of the most learned men of the age, who devised what is called the Metric system; the most simple convenient and scientific system of weights and measures in existence.

In this country a standard of uniformity existed before the Conquest. It was enacted in the time of Richard the First, and declared by Magna Charta, that there should be one weight and one measure throughout the realm. In more recent times, committees and commissions have been appointed to inquire into the practicability of introducing a more simple and uniform system of weights and measures, as well as a system of decimal coinage. Several acts have been passed for the purpose of enforcing or promoting uniformity, the last among the leading statutes being the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63.

DISORDERS IN OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Omitting many specific anomalies, we have no less than ten different systems of weights and measures, most of them established by law:—1. Grain, computed decimally, used for scientific purposes,—2. Troy weight, under 5 Geo. 4. c. 74. and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 72,—3. Troy ounce, with decimal multiples and divisions, called bullion weights, under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 29,—4. Bankers' weights, to weigh 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 and 200 sovereigns,—5. Apothecaries' weight,—6. Diamond weights and pearl weights, including carats,—7. Avoirdupois weight, under 5 Geo. 4. c. 74. and 18 and 19 Vict. c. 72,—8. Weights for hay and straw,—9. Wool weight, using as factors, 2, 3, 7, 13 and their multiples,—10. Coal weights, decimal, under 1 and 2 Will. 4. c. 76. and 8 and 9 Vict. c. 101; Nos. 1, 5, 2, 1, 05, 025. We have also, in occasional scientific use, the weights of the Metric system. For measures of length, we have the ordinary inch, foot and yard. We have in cloth measure, yards, nails and ells. There are four different sorts of ells. For nautical purposes we have fathoms, knots, leagues and geographical miles differing from the common mile. The fathom of a man-of-war is 6 feet; of a merchant vessel, 5½ feet; of a fishing-smack, 5 feet. We have also the Scotch and Irish mile, and the Scotch and Irish acre. There are several sorts of acres in the United Kingdom and there are a great variety of roods. We have, in almost every trade, measures of length especially used in those trades: for the measurement of horses, we have the hand: shoemakers use sizes; and we are compelled to adopt gauges where the French use the *millimètre*. These gauges are entirely arbitrary. The custom of the trade is the only thing which we can decide the question, in case of dispute. For measures of capacity, we have 20 different bushels; we can scarcely tell what the hogshead means: for ale it is 54 gallons; for wine, 63. Pipes of wine vary in many ways; each sort of wine seems to claim the privilege of a different sort of pipe. For measures of weight, we have about 10 different stones: a stone of wool at Darlington is 18 lb.; a stone of flax at Downpatrick is 24 lb.; a stone of flax at Belfast is only 16½ lb.; but it is also at Belfast 24½ lb., having in one place two values. The hundredweight may mean 100 lb., 112 lb. or 120 lb. If you buy an ounce or pound of anything, you must inquire if it belongs to Dutch, troy or avoirdupois weight.

AGITATION FOR REFORM.

Our system of weights and measures being in this state of disorder and of darkness, a sudden light was thrown upon it, and the advantage of a common international system fully brought into view, by the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Jurors of that Exhibition experienced the greatest embarrassment from the various weights and measures used by the exhibitors of different countries. They could with difficulty arrive at any common standard. This induced the Society of Arts to petition the Treasury in favour of a uniform system. The same object was promoted by the Statistical Congress held at Brussels in 1853. When the Great Paris Exhibition of 1855 took place, the Jurors found themselves obstructed by similar impediments. The members of the international jury, on that occasion, issued an important declaration, recommending the adoption of a universal system of weights and measures. At the London meeting of the International Statistical Congress held in 1860, the Prince Consort used these words: "The different weights, measures and currencies in which different statistics are expressed, cause further difficulties and impediments; suggestions with regard to the removal of these have been made at former meetings, and will, no doubt, be renewed." All these occurrences led to repeated discussions at the Society of Arts and other institutions, respecting the best system of Weights and Measures. At these meetings the preponderance of opinion was strongly in favour of the Metric system, now becoming common to so many other nations. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, at their annual meeting in 1861, speaking as delegates on behalf of their various districts, and representing some of the most important towns in the country as well as various branches of industry, unanimously passed the following resolution: "It is highly desirable to adopt the Metric system which has been introduced into many European countries with advantage, to the saving of time in trading and other accounts."

PROPOSED SYSTEMS.

There appear to be three modes of proceeding before us: to retain the present system: to create a separate decimal system of our own, distinct from that of other nations; or simply to adopt in common with other countries, the Metric Decimal system. Scarcely any witness examined by your Committee has defended the present system. Even apart from the anomaly of using so many weights and measures, that system has been condemned as cumbrous and inconvenient. The units are founded on no natural basis. They are not decimally related to each other. Their multiples and divisors follow no given ratio: and the best proof of their insufficiency for all the practical purposes of life is found in the adoption of so many systems better suited to their wants, by different classes of the people. The superiority of a decimal system has long been acknowledged. Our engineers have, for a considerable time, made use of one. The decimal measuring-chain and decimal levelling staff are instruments familiar to them. Insurance companies have long employed decimals. The Equitable Insurance Company have kept their ledger on the pound and *mil* system for a hundred years. But it would involve almost as much difficulty to create a special decimal system of our own as simply to adopt the Metric decimal system in common with other nations; and if we did so create a special national system, we should, in all likelihood, have to change it again in a few years, as the commerce and intercourse between nations increased, into an international one.

These and other considerations invite our attention to the Metric system. That system is ready-made to our hands. It is complete and homogeneous in all its parts, and perfectly decimal in its multiples and divisors; it is becoming more and more an international system, at once benefiting and uniting the countries which have adopted it; by whose experience we can be guided if we choose to follow in their path.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

It is generally known that the French Metric system has the *mètre* (the unit of length) for its basis. The *litre* (the unit of capacity) is derived from the tenth part of the *mètre* (the *decametre*) by cubing it. The *gramme* (the unit of weight) is derived from a hundredth part of the *mètre* (the *centimetre*) by cubing it also, and filling it with water of a given temperature. The multiples of the several units are expressed by Greek numerals, the divisors by Latin numerals. The French coinage is based on the unit of weight, the *gramme*; the *franc* being equal to five *grammes*: thus the whole system, not only of Weights and Measures, but of coins also, is connected, and rests upon the *mètre*, which is now a practically established standard, originally based on the ten-millionth part of the distance from the Equator to the Pole.

The countries in which the Metric system has been, or is being, introduced, are—France, Holland, Belgium, Sardinia and Tuscany, (beyond which countries it is now extending to the whole Kingdom of Italy,) Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece and several countries of South America. The German Zollverein in accepting the *mètre* instead of the foot, as its basis of length, and the half kilogramme as the basis of weight. The Hanse Towns have also adopted the half kilogramme. Russia has intimated its readiness to follow in the same direction. It appears also that the Metric system is gradually advancing in England.

It is remarkable that the foreign witnesses concur in stating, that no nation which has adopted the Metric system has failed to derive the greatest benefit from such adoption, or, after adoption, has shown any desire to abandon it.

ADVANTAGES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM TO COMMERCE.

The certainty and precision which commerce (though more especially international commerce) would derive from uniformity are another obvious advantage of the Metric system. Mr. Dickson, a Scotch gentleman, a large manufacturer, resident during thirty years at Dunkirk, ascribes his early success in France to his use of the *mètre* as a uniform measure, having a clear and definite meaning. While others were using the ill-defined measures of the older system, he thus gave to his transactions that certainty which simplifies and accelerates commercial dealings. Mr. Henley, M.P., justly observes, that the continuous extension of internal communication by means of railways increases the necessity for uniform terms in trade; since, as intercourse expands, it becomes more and more necessary that traders from distant parts should clearly and readily understand terms which are employed.

In machine-making the adoption of a decimal, but especially of the Metric, system, is stated to be of great importance. The superiority of British machinery (says Mr. Fairbairn) is established by the results of the International Exhibition. As its construction becomes finer, accuracy in small measures becomes more and more necessary. "The demand for our manufacture of machinery" (says Mr. Crosley, a civil engineer) "would extend much more if an international system were adopted." Some of our machine-makers have adopted the Metric system. Mr. Fairbairn states that "it works very well." He adds, that "when the decimal system has once been used in a machine-making establishment, he never knew an instance of its being given up. It will ultimately be introduced into all mechanical operations. The Metric system is, of all the best, the best." The necessity for the application of decimals to minute admeasurement is shown by Mr. Anderson in his account of the formation of Armstrong guns. "The *millimètre*," says Mr. Siemens, "is used extensively in France, and is an exceedingly convenient measure as a unit in mechanical construction. It induces greater precision in measurement." Mr. Crosley applies the same observation to the construction of locomotive engines and to the railway gauge.

THE METRIC SYSTEM AND EDUCATION.

Economy of time in education is one of the beneficial results of the Metric system. While the study of English weights and measures is laborious and repulsive to both teacher and pupil, any one can easily master the Metric system. "Comparing the English system of calculation with the decimal," says M. Lorsont, "I think the difficulty of the English system is as great as it would be to make a calculation in the old Roman figures." The Metric system is soon learnt; "any person," says Mr. Feilows, "in a quarter or in half an hour would be able to master the whole Metric system." The time which the use of a decimal system would save in education has been generally stated (on the authority of schoolmasters) to be at least a year. Mr. Mumford, late certificated Master of the British School at High gate, describes the readiness and interest with which children have acquired it. Dr. Ihne, of the University of Bonn, conductor of a large school at Liverpool, finds his pupils, especially foreign boys, "repelled and annoyed" by the English system of weights and measures, and his teachers also: he states that it requires considerably more time to learn: so that a boy is prevented from ever attaining the higher position of knowledge, which he might otherwise reach, by this preliminary barrier of arithmetic. "The waste of time," says the Rev. Alfred Barrett (a clergyman extensively engaged in education), "to junior pupils in learning the tables of weights and measures is immense." He describes the work of education in the French military academies as "much higher and more forward than ours," and traces the cause to the time of juvenile pupils being lost in their wanderings through the mazes of our arithmetical system. That eminent mathematician, Prof. De Morgan, thinks that "the whole time devoted to arithmetical education might, by adopting the decimal system, be reduced by one-half, or probably more."—"Its adoption," says Dr. Farr (Superintendent of the Statistical Department in the General Register Office), "would get rid of all compound rules of arithmetic; it would make calculations simple and mechanical. Decimal logarithms are calculated and printed by machinery; with the vulgar fractions of our common arithmetic, this could not be done." Your Committee examined, on this part of the subject, more than one working man. There is abundant testimony to the ease with which working men acquire the Metric system. Mr. Dickson, already referred to, says: "In the works I carry on" (at Dankirk) "I employ about one thousand persons. I have had frequently a great many overseers from Scotland; they come not knowing the French language, far less the weights and measures, or the money, but they very soon get acquainted with the Metric system." Mr. Richard Wyse has been in the employment of Mr. Brassey, as a mechanic, twenty-five years; he has been engaged on railways in France, Belgium and Savoy. He states that he very soon understood the Metric scale, and found it much easier to comprehend than the English scale of yards, feet and inches. "The English workmen," he says "get the weights very quickly." He is asked, "How long do you think it would take them?" His answer is, "A fortnight, or a month at furthest. All the workmen I ever had anything to do with prefer the French method to the English."

ADVANCE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

The Registrar-General makes use of decimals and they are about to be introduced into the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. The pupils of the London University make their calculations by the *gramme*, Prof. Miller, of Cambridge, is asked, "How long has the Metric system been introduced in scientific operations"? He answers, "As long as I can remember. I should think that, since the year 1836, no chemist ever made use of weights which were not decimally divided." Mr. Graham, Master of the Mint, states that "the divisions of the Metric system form a sort of common language for scientific men; and that where it is not used in English scientific papers," those papers remain unnoticed in France. He adds, that it is also beginning to find a place in elementary scientific works in England.

After full and careful consideration of the evidence, your Committee have arrived at a unanimous conclusion, that the best course to adopt is, cautiously but steadily, to introduce the Metric system into this country.

They therefore recommend—

1. That the use of the Metric system be rendered legal. No compulsory measures should be resorted to until they are sanctioned by the general conviction of the public.

2. That a department of Weights and Measures be established in connexion with the Board of Trade. It would thus become subordinate to the Government, and responsible to Parliament. To it should be intrusted the conservation and verification of the standards, the superintendence of Inspectors, and the general duties incident to such a department. It should also take such measures as may from time to time promote the use, and extend the knowledge of, the Metric system, in the departments of Government, and among the people.

3. The Government should sanction the use of the Metric system (together with our present one) in the levying of the Customs duties; thus familiarizing it among our merchants and manufacturers, and giving facilities to foreign traders in their dealings with this country. Its use, combined with that of our own system, in Government contracts, has also been suggested.

4. The Metric system should form one of the subjects of examination in the Competitive Examinations of the Civil Service.

5. The *gramme* should be used as a weight for foreign letters and books at the Post Office.

6. The Committee of Council on Education should require the Metric system to be taught (as might easily be done by means of tables and diagrams) in all schools receiving grants of public money.

7. In the public Statistics of the country quantities should be expressed in terms of the Metric system in juxtaposition with those of our own; as suggested by the International Statistical Congress.

8. In Private Bills before Parliament, the use of the Metric system should be allowed.

9. The only weights and measures in use should be the Metric and Imperial, until the Metric has been generally adopted.

10. The proviso in the 5 & 6 Will. 4. cap. 63. claute 6. should be repealed.

11. The Department which it is proposed to appoint should make an Annual Report to Parliament.

Your Committee feel it to be right to add that the evidence they have received tends to convince them that, a decimal system of money should, as nearly as possible, accompany a decimal system of weights and measures. Both the foreign and English witnesses think the *maximum* of advantage cannot be attained without a combination of the two.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

MRS. McAULEY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.—Just to hand a choice selection of fashionable Milliery for the present season, moderately priced to ensure ready sale.

N.B.—Wedding and Mourning articles always on hand.

JACOB AND COMPANY, Civil, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Linen Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.
Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.
Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.
4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.	Strawberry.	

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.
Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.
JAMES REYNELL.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. AUSTIN MEARS begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that he has taken over the good will and furniture of the School kept by the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, and has removed the establishment this day to the more suitable, airy, and commodious premises situated at No. 9, Rampart Row, next door to Messrs. G. S. Ring & Co.'s Office, where he hopes to meet with a continuance of that cordial support so freely bestowed for many years upon his predecessor, to merit which, and to give entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those Pupils who may be entrusted to his care, he will exert himself to the utmost of his ability.

MR. MEARS begs to intimate that he has had upwards of fifteen years' experience as a Teacher, six of which were passed in one of the largest Public Schools in London; and having gone through the course of Instruction prescribed by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, he feels confident that a short trial will prove that he is fully capable, of not merely imparting an ordinary Elementary Education, but also of qualifying his pupils for responsible positions, either in the MERCANTILE or ENGINEERING PROFESSIONS.

MR. MEARS is in possession of documents and testimonials which fully bear him out in the professions he has herein made, and these, together with the school, will be freely open at all times, to the inspection of the Parents and Friends of his pupils.
Terms, as heretofore, 10 Rs. per month.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.			
"	do.	do.	Balmoral Boots.
"	do.	Patent Leather Dress Boots.	
"	do.	French Calf Walking do.	
"	Shooting Boots with hooks.		
"	French Calf Oxford Shoes.		
"	Enamel	do.	do.
Ladies'	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.		
"	Bronze Kid	do.	do.
"	Colored Cashmere	do.	do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.			
"	Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.		
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.			

A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.
Bombay, 29th September 1852.

BRITISH HOTEL,

CIRCUMSTANCES compelling the breaking up of the British Hotel in the Fort, Notice is hereby given to the Public that the whole Property of the Establishment, consisting of Household Furniture, Crockery, Plate, Plated Wares, Linen, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction on the 10th Instant at the premises The Proprietors are, however, prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the whole Establishment from any party desirous of continuing the same, provided such offers be made by the 15th, four days before the date of the Auction Sale.
The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.
Bombay, 5th November 1862.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS, —FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, "SHIP CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

THE attention of Englishmen is drawn to the clean and comfortable accommodations to be had at Mr. GAYNOR'S CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, Forbes Street, Fort.
Thurston's English Billiard Table.
Bernassaud's French do. do.
No charge for Baths.
Bad Tipple not kept.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, PAREL.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captian—Turner, Secretary.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses	" 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—
Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.
The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.
McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT, BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART FERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing	3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2 " (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing	1 "
WHISKEY in Case containing	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Black and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing 1 " "
Do. Brandy in Case containing 1 " "
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ " "
W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s Port. A Consignment of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship *Flower of the Forest*.
The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Glorianna*.
The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

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BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anisette	30
St. George "	23	Créme de Cretis	22
Chaubertin "	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbis	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to
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SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Brown do. / White do. / Brown do. / Yellow do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
		"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	" 28
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		"	" 34
Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 23
Medoc		"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" " 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" " 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" " 36
Do.	do.	Pints	" " 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dambar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.	"	" 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	" 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		"	" 42
CURACOA		"	" 40
MARASCHINO		"	" 30
CHERRY BRANDY		"	" 31
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	"
Do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)	"	" 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	"	" 20
Gin	Old Tom, Booth, London	"	"
Do.	Hollands in cases	"	"
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	" 21

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Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
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BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, HURSOLEE, AND ROTEE.

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